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CONTENTS

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LATE NEWS

Sales of cotton for delivery out of the new crop have continued in Peru. Latest reports show that more than 133,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), or about 40 percent of the anticipated production during the current season that will be available for export, have been sold for shipment in the period May-through-September. Actual picking of the crop will begin late in April.

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The Government of Mexico, by a Ministry of Finance Circular signed March 3 and published March 8, 1951, raised the official valuation of cotton for export from 7.50 pesos per kilogram (39.33 cents per pound) to 12 pesos per kilogram (62.93 cents per pound). This brings the valuation, which forms the basis for export duties, more in line with the prevailing price quotations within the country. On this basis the export tax amounts to about 12.07 cents per pound. Unconfirmed reports have stated that exports of cotton from Mexico, which were released from a 4-month embargo on March 1, 1951, were again prohibited on March 14.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to those needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WORLD HOG NUMBERS IN 1950 AND 1951 1/

World hog numbers on January 1, 1951 are estimated by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations at 297,200,000 head, a record total. This is an increase of 6 percent from a year earlier when 280,700,000 head were on farms. A further moderate increase in world hog numbers is in prospect during 1951. Current numbers are 2 percent above the 1936-40 average for the first time in any one of the postwar years.

Hog numbers continued their upward trend in 1950 following 3 generally favorable seasons for forage and feed supplies. Strong demand for pork and pork products continued during 1950. In some countries price controls on grains greatly favored the feeding of hogs, which in many cases were free from price ceilings. The large potato crop in 1950 in Western and much of Central Europe has been of material assistance in supporting higher hog numbers.

Increases in hog numbers are expected in the United States and Canada for the coming year but some leveling of numbers in Western Europe is likely as the availability of feed supplies tightens. Accordingly, only a moderate increase in world hog numbers is likely in 1951. Hog production was profitable, for the most part, during 1950 and only a serious price drop or short supply of feed could seriously curtail farrowings.

Available data reveal that hog numbers increased sharply in the Soviet Union during the past year and substantial gains were registered in Africa, Europe and North America. Minor increases occurred in Asia and South America, but numbers declined in Oceania. The number of hogs in North and South America and Africa continued to be considerably above prewar levels, while the Soviet Union, Europe, Asia and Oceania were below.

Hog numbers in the United States on January 1, 1951 were 7 percent above those of the previous January. The increase was attributed, for the most part, to a favorable relationship of hog prices to corn prices and the strong demand for pork and pork products during 1950. Canadian numbers are estimated to be only slightly greater than a year earlier and indicate the continued reversal of the downward trend apparent from 1944 to 1948. The large 1950 feed crop in Canada should stimulate hog production. Spring farrowings in the United States this year are also expected to be increased.

Estimated hog numbers in Brazil reflected a slight increase because of the abundant corn harvest during 1950 and a favorable corn-hog price ratio. Production during 1951 may be on a par with 1950. Improved pastures and feed prospects point to a modest increase in Argentine hog

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be available as a Foreign Agriculture Circular published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

HOGS: Number in specified countries, averages 1936-40 and 1941-45, annual 1946-1951

Continent and country	Month of estimate 1/	Average 1936-40	Average 1941-45	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 2/	1951 2/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
NORTH AMERICA									
Canada	Dec. 1 1/	4,078	7,501	5,853	5,459	5,381	4,604	5,413	5,419
El Salvador	July	559	460	-	283	348	-	-	-
Guatemala	July	213	4/ 274	-	-	1/ 374	-	340	-
Honduras	July	235	4/ 247	318	323	399	372	407	-
Mexico	Dec. 1 1/	4/5/4,965	4/5,212	5,309	5,314	-	5,600	-	-
Nicaragua		4/ 250	3/ 225	-	-	250	-	250	-
United States	Jan. 1	48,352	66,383	61,301	56,921	55,028	57,128	60,502	65,028
Cuba	Dec.31 1/	4/ 904	4/ 825	6/ 1,620	-	1,700	1,800	1,800	1,800
Estimated total		61,400	82,900	77,200	72,400	70,800	72,400	76,600	81,000
EUROPE:									
Austria	Dec. 1 1/	4/2,849	1,915	7/1,030	7/1,490	7/1,724	7/1,618	7/1,927	7/2,522
Belgium	Jan. 1	1/1,005	545	7/ 735	7/ 776	7/ 648	7/ 912	7/1,361	-
Bulgaria 8/	Dec.31 1/	4/ 833	912	800	870	825	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1	4/3,174	3,025	2,362	2,944	2,566	3,242	-	-
Denmark	Jan.	2,997	1,919	1/ 1,810	1/9/1,687	1/9/1,604	1/9/1,944	1/9/3,120	1/9/3,616
Ireland	June	978	505	479	457	457	675	645	-
Finland	Mar. 1	10/ 485	266	254	335	304	409	-	-
France	Fall 1/	7,034	7/4,738	7/4,386	7/5,335	7/5,678	7/6,424	7/6,747	7/6,735
Germany-Western	Dec. 1 1/	12,660	4/9,390	7/5,932	7/6,429	7/5,516	7/6,758	7/9,698	11,838
Greece	Dec.31 1/	4/ 532	-	403	490	480	509	530	550
Hungary	Spring	3,620	3,554	7/1,315	2,119	2,350	3,250	-	-
Italy	July	3/3,750	3,380	3,200	3,500	3,750	3,800	-	-
Luxembourg	Dec. 1 1/	148	92	88	95	100	106	110	100
Netherlands	Dec. 1 1/	1,725	4/ 860	981	1,062	937	1,158	1,795	2,273
Norway	June 20	393	210	257	259	248	419	422	-
Poland	June 30	3/9,684	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	Dec.31 1/	3/1,206	3/1,253	-	-	1,200	-	-	-
Rumania	Dec.31 1/	4/2,640	-	1,389	1,384	1,459	-	-	-
Spain	Dec.31 1/	3/4,944	4/5,146	4,676	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	Summer	1,292	994	1,165	1,189	1,195	1,238	1,268	-
Switzerland	April	915	672	655	710	767	877	908	-
United Kingdom	June	4,380	2,110	1,955	1,628	2,151	2,823	2,976	-
Yugoslavia	Dec.31 1/	3,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total		76,500	54,800	43,100	49,000	50,803	58,400	66,700	71,200

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	3/ 32,300	-:	10,400	8,600:	12,000:	15,000	19,000:	24,100
ASIA									
British Malaya		746	-:	288	361:	444:	452	-:	-
Burma	Dec. 31 1/	538	4/ 380:	258	309:	402:	-	-:	-
China 11/	May	63,000	58,000:	54,500	59,000:	-:	-	-:	-
India	Jan. 1	3/ 2,777	3/ 3,665:	-	-:	-:	-	-:	3,700
Japan	Dec. 31 1/	958	424:	-	-:	-:	-	800:	1,000
Formosa	Dec. 31 1/	1,803	1,230:	1,086	-:	-:	-	-:	-
Korea-South	Dec. 31 1/	4/ 828	515:	195	300:	521:	545	-:	-
Indonesia	Dec. 31 1/	4/ 1,199	-:	-	1,143:	-:	-	1,234:	-
Philippine Republic	Jan. 1	4/ 4,398	-:	-	-:	-:	-	4,415:	5,520
Estimated total		84,000	76,300:	70,100	74,700:	75,000:	76,200	78,600:	79,900
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina	July	4/ 3,674	6,860:	4,000	12/ 2,981:	2,500:	3,000	2,600:	2,800
Brazil		4/ 23,224	4/ 24,672:	23,815	23,500:	24,500:	24,500	24,500:	-
Chile	June	4/ 420	4/ 405:	-	-:	572:	600	600:	-
Colombia	Dec. 31 1/	4/ 1,572	4/ 1,659:	-	1,679:	2,059:	2,162	2,200:	-
Ecuador		4/ 350	4/ 853:	-	1,000:	1,140:	-	-:	-
Peru		13/ 800	4/ 657:	777	-:	1/ 777:	-	-:	-
Uruguay	May	4/ 373	354:	273	250:	250:	-	-:	270
Estimated total		31,300	36,500:	33,400	32,200:	33,300:	34,400	34,200:	35,000
AFRICA									
Algeria		58	136:	95	203:	142:	160	137:	-
Nyasaland	Dec. 31 1/	65	49:	54	-:	-:	-	91:	-
French Morocco 14/	Dec. 31 1/	64	123:	-	-:	68:	97	-:	-
Madagascar 14/	Dec. 31 1/	578	523:	421	396:	410:	400	405:	-
Mozambique	Dec. 31 1/	70	59:	55	57:	60:	68	-:	-
Northern Rhodesia	Dec. 31 1/	29	34:	39	55:	58:	43	46:	-
Angola		3/ 410	3/ 484:	-	-:	400:	-	-:	-
Southern Rhodesia	Dec. 31 1/	115	148:	134	143:	117:	103	107:	-
Tunisia	Dec. 31 1/	24	22:	21	31:	42:	42	60:	-
Union of South Africa	August	4/ 1,007	3/ 1,174:	1,118	1,150:	1,300:	1,400	-:	-
Estimated total		3,400	3,800:	3,600	3,800:	3,900:	4,100	3,800:	4,200
OCEANIA									
Australia	Mar. 31	1/ 1,242	1,643:	1,426	1,273:	1,255:	1,196	1,117:	1,050
New Zealand	Jan. 31	753	643:	549	546:	548:	545	545:	-
Estimated total		2,100	2,500:	2,100	2,000:	2,000:	1,900	1,800:	1,800
Estimated world total		291,000	272,800:	239,900	242,700:	247,800:	262,400	280,700:	297,200

1/ End of year estimates (October to December) included under following year for comparisons and totals. Thus for Canada the December 1945 estimate of 5,853,000 is shown under 1946. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Census or estimate for single year. 4/ Averages for 2 to 4 years only. 5/ June. 6/ Census, July 1, 1946. 7/ Official statistics; may be an under-estimate of actual numbers. 8/ Includes Southern Dobrudja, beginning 1944. 9/ Includes also number of hogs in towns, which totaled 27,000 head in 1947. 10/ September. 11/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). 12/ Census May 10-12,1947. 13/ Year 1934. 14/ Number taxed only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of the United States Foreign Service officers, and other information. Data for countries having changed boundaries relate to present territory, unless otherwise noted. Totals include estimates for countries for which official statistics are unavailable.

numbers for the coming year. On the other hand, the lack of a satisfactory export outlet may have a negative effect.

Hog numbers on January 1, 1951, in European countries with the exception of Yugoslavia, Switzerland and Luxembourg were equal to or above numbers estimated on that date in 1950. Western Germany stepped up numbers by 22 percent to within 7 percent of the 1936-40 prewar level. The increase was due chiefly to good prices and ample feed and forage supplies. The Dutch increased numbers 27 percent above 1950 and 32 percent above the prewar average. Denmark, an important country in international trade in pork and pork products, substantially increased numbers by 16 percent and now has a hog population roughly 21 percent above prewar.

Numbers in the United Kingdom increased in 1950, but were still far below the prewar average. Price increases were given as the principal reason for the continued rise in United Kingdom numbers. Hog numbers are expected to rise somewhat during the coming year as the feed supply is reported to be better. Numbers in Greece increased moderately. France maintained hog numbers on January 1, 1951 near the 1950 level. Austria's hog numbers increased 31 percent, but the total remains below the 1936-40 average.

Hog numbers in the Soviet Union rose sharply. Available information reveals that Russian numbers have increased perhaps 27 percent; however, they are still 25 percent below prewar. Satellite countries in Europe also have increased their hog output and, in the cases of Bulgaria and Hungary, are near their respective prewar hog populations. Sufficient supplies of feed and forage coupled with intensive breeding programs undoubtedly have contributed to the increase. In 1950, however, forage was short.

Australian hog numbers continued to decrease because of general price dissatisfaction. Reports indicate a 6 percent drop in numbers on March 3, 1951 when compared with the 1950 estimate. No appreciable change in New Zealand's hog population is currently foreseen.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

REVIEW OF 1950 WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION 1/

The 1950 world production of barley and oats is estimated at about 126 million short tons, according to the latest information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The world total is unchanged from earlier estimates this season, since minor revisions in continental totals balance. The present estimate of the two grains is about 6 percent larger than the 1949 harvest and approximates the 1935-39 average.

The barley outturn is estimated at 2,435 million bushels, slightly larger than the previous estimate, while the oats harvest of 4,200 million bushels is a little below the December estimate. Larger crops than in 1949 are attributed to increased acreage and to slightly better yields than a year ago. Yields were slightly above the prewar average also, offsetting reduced acreage of oats since that period.

The production of barley was the largest since 1942. A large part of the increase is reported for North America, where the 1950 harvest of 480 million bushels was about a third larger than the above average outturn in 1949. Acreage was substantially larger than in 1949 as were yields. Both the United States and Canada show significant increases. The harvest of oats was also somewhat larger in those 2 principal producing countries. Acreage shows an increase of 3 percent over the 1949 area and production a 14 percent increase.

In Europe the barley crop is estimated to be about the same as the 1949 harvest. A slight increase in acreage offset slightly smaller yields. Production of oats in this area was about 5 percent smaller than that of a year ago because of a slight reduction in acreage and smaller yields.

The outturn in the Soviet Union was indicated to be about the same as in 1949 for barley, but slightly smaller for oats. Acreage is estimated to be at the 1949 level, and somewhat below the prewar acreage.

1/ This is the third review of these crops. For earlier estimates, see Foreign Crops and Markets of October 9 and December 18, 1950.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-1950 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/
	1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	4,291	6,461	6,495	6,017	6,625	20.7	27.4	23.9	20.0	25.9	88,882	176,850	155,018	120,408	171,393
Mexico	374	391	500	531	507	10.6	13.2	13.7	13.8	14.0	3,960	5,171	6,843	7,350	7,120
United States	10,817	14,392	11,987	9,857	11,191	22.1	23.7	26.4	24.0	26.9	238,622	340,464	315,894	236,737	301,009
Estimated total 5/	15,480	21,250	18,980	16,410	18,320	-	-	-	-	-	331,000	522,000	478,000	365,000	480,000
EUROPE:															
Austria	401	383	285	311	330	32.6	30.1	27.4	31.0	34.8	13,087	11,520	7,800	9,650	11,500
Belgium	74	137	210	194	207	48.2	47.6	52.4	58.5	58.0	3,570	6,525	11,000	11,340	12,000
Bulgaria	676	544	-	-	-	25.7	18.8	-	-	-	17,400	10,200	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	6/1,600	1,560	1,450	1,425	-	6/ 32.4	30.8	29.3	35.1	-	6/ 51,800	48,000	42,500	50,000	-
Denmark	946	984	1,090	1,121	1,219	55.9	56.0	61.5	64.4	60.8	52,881	55,084	67,011	72,155	74,084
Finland	280	294	345	330	335	28.2	21.7	29.0	27.3	27.5	7,900	6,373	10,000	9,000	9,200
France	1,897	1,790	2,027	2,214	2,362	27.9	23.5	28.8	29.7	30.6	53,004	42,000	58,474	65,725	72,200
Germany:															
Western Germany	6/2,005	-	1,140	1,220	1,520	6/ 39.4	-	35.1	45.7	44.5	6/ 79,000	-	40,000	55,700	67,600
Other Germany	6/1,070	-	-	-	-	6/ 46.3	-	-	-	-	6/ 49,500	-	-	-	-
Greece	525	490	525	479	510	17.8	13.6	19.8	17.5	18.0	9,365	6,640	10,375	8,390	9,186
Hungary	1,163	1,235	-	-	-	25.9	24.3	-	-	-	30,178	30,000	-	-	-
Iraland	118	172	120	157	125	45.9	43.1	54.2	51.0	48.0	5,413	7,417	6,500	8,000	6,000
Italy	475	575	620	618	613	20.9	17.7	17.7	16.8	21.8	9,950	10,200	11,000	10,410	13,370
Netherlands	107	109	132	121	171	55.5	51.8	49.2	71.9	61.9	5,934	5,642	6,500	8,700	10,580
Norway	143	126	91	99	103	38.2	34.1	45.0	39.9	47.5	5,467	4,299	4,096	3,955	4,890
Poland	2,570	-	-	-	-	29.6	-	-	-	-	76,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	320	-	322	345	353	12.8	-	11.8	12.5	17.1	4,100	-	3,794	4,320	6,050
Rumania	2,030	1,620	-	-	-	13.8	15.3	-	-	-	28,000	24,800	-	-	-
Spain	7/4,549	4,075	3,850	3,850	3,950	7/ 21.3	18.4	19.5	20.5	19.0	7/ 97,059	75,000	75,000	79,000	75,000
Sweden	252	260	217	213	232	39.5	34.4	40.8	38.4	41.6	9,951	8,956	8,859	8,175	9,650
Switzerland	13	53	62	60	-	33.1	40.3	40.3	49.5	-	430	2,136	2,499	2,972	-
United Kingdom	934	1,620	2,053	2,060	1,779	39.2	40.9	46.1	48.2	42.2	36,596	66,183	94,593	99,353	75,000
Yugoslavia	1,045	1,000	-	-	-	18.0	16.6	-	-	-	18,800	16,600	-	-	-
Estimated totel 5/	23,220	22,480	22,100	22,720	23,290	-	-	-	-	-	666,000	610,000	628,000	685,000	690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26,600	-	21,500	21,500	21,500	16.0	-	14.7	14.4	15.1	425,000	-	315,000	310,000	325,000

ASIA																
Iran	6/1,545	1,567	1,700	1,762	1,977	6/ 23.1	21.5	23.0	17.0	18.6	6/ 35,728	33,735	39,040	30,000	36,740
Iraq	6/1,932	2,620	1,544	1,853	2,470	6/ 11.6	10.3	17.0	18.9	14.2	23,635	27,100	26,180	35,000	35,000
Lebanon	8/	88	54	50	44	8/	14.0	22.6	20.8	20.9	8/	1,234	1,222	1,040	920
Palestine	571	416	-	-	-	5.7	8.6	-	-	-	3,238	3,579	-	-	-
Syria	8/ 793	651	844	-	-	8/ 19.4	17.8	13.0	-	-	8/ 15,386	11,589	11,000	10,000	11,000
Turkey	4,592	4,822	4,468	3,700	4,700	20.9	17.6	20.1	14.9	20.0	96,129	85,017	90,000	55,000	94,020
China	6/16,000	14,200	15,505	15,200	-	6/ 21.7	21.7	22.0	20.1	-	6/347,000	308,200	341,178	305,000	-
Manchuria	6/ 353	237	-	-	-	6/ 18.3	22.4	-	-	-	6/ 6,462	5,300	-	-	-
Indian Union 9/	6/5,793	5,918	7,509	7,688	7,641	6/ 15.6	15.3	16.2	13.8	13.5	6/ 90,253	90,552	121,520	105,750	103,000
Pakistan 9/	6/ 486	546	478	611	563	6/ 14.5	13.9	13.1	13.7	12.8	6/ 7,047	7,588	6,253	8,350	7,200
Japan	1,888	2,097	2,169	2,466	2,515	34.6	31.1	29.5	33.3	31.9	65,402	65,283	64,072	82,150	80,200
Korea	2,674	2,620	-	-	-	19.5	20.6	-	-	-	52,096	54,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 5/	37,860	37,080	38,190	37,890	39,900	-	-	-	-	-	763,000	715,000	760,000	690,000	740,000
AFRICA																
Algeria	3,051	2,714	2,500	2,734	2,664	10.9	8.8	16.4	16.5	14.3	33,132	23,836	41,000	45,000	38,000
Egypt	276	331	240	185	130	38.8	35.2	33.8	36.2	34.6	10,697	11,662	8,100	6,700	4,500
French Morocco	4,448	5,130	3,890	4,525	4,950	12.0	9.8	16.9	13.9	11.1	53,279	50,189	65,700	62,800	55,000
Tunisia	1,182	1,180	1,329	1,530	934	7.7	4.8	3.5	11.7	9.9	9,048	5,695	4,593	17,866	9,200
Union of South Africa	6/ 86	129	80	-	-	6/ 18.4	15.1	17.7	-	-	1,555	1,946	1,412	-	-
Estimated total 5/	10,310	10,760	9,290	10,490	10,170	-	-	-	-	-	121,000	107,000	135,000	151,000	125,000
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	1,286	1,090	1,700	1,200	1,500	17.6	22.8	16.2	15.3	19.9	22,586	24,805	27,600	18,400	29,900
Chile	184	122	136	112	125	27.4	28.3	31.7	26.1	32.8	5,041	3,453	4,307	2,928	4,100
Uruguay	44	54	78	74	70	14.8	12.8	15.3	16.8	15.7	649	693	1,194	1,240	1,100
Estimated total 5/	2,140	1,910	2,680	2,160	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	38,000	39,000	45,000	35,000	47,000
OCEANIA																
Australia	648	610	1,012	1,040	1,100	18.0	15.7	18.3	19.6	23.6	11,651	9,590	18,526	20,357	26,000
New Zealand	24	32	59	60	60	39.7	36.7	39.8	41.7	39.2	952	1,175	2,350	2,500	2,350
Total	672	642	1,071	1,100	1,160	-	-	-	-	-	12,603	10,765	20,876	22,857	28,350
Estimated world total 5/	116,280	115,000	113,810	112,270	116,790	-	-	-	-	-	2,357,000	2,325,000	2,380,000	2,260,000	2,435,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1950 and ended early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimated for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Average of less than 5 years. 7/ Figure for 1935 only. 8/ Estimates for Syria and Lebanon not shown separately during this period. 9/ Estimates for reporting areas only. Allowances for non-reporting areas, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1948-1950 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre 3/					Production				
	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/	Average		1948	1949	1950 4/
	1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44				1935-39	1940-44			
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada 5/	13,246	13,614	11,200	11,389	11,575	25.5	34.1	32.0	27.9	36.3	338,071	463,944	358,807	317,916	419,930
Mexico	29	87	81	150	100	16.0	19.5	15.1	20.0	14.0	465	1,699	1,226	3,000	1,400
United States	35,761	38,075	40,198	40,440	42,027	29.2	31.8	37.1	32.9	34.9	1,045,329	1,212,146	1,493,304	1,329,473	1,465,134
Estimated total 6/	49,040	51,780	51,480	51,980	53,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,384,000	1,678,000	1,853,000	1,650,000	1,886,000
EUROPE															
Austria	686	567	555	545	544	41.9	37.0	34.2	40.4	30.3	28,746	21,000	19,000	22,000	16,500
Belgium	548	390	515	480	438	74.7	70.2	70.9	84.3	79.2	40,946	27,367	36,500	40,440	34,680
Bulgaria	362	401	-	-	-	24.9	21.4	-	-	-	9,000	8,586	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	7/1,828	1,680	1,511	1,421	-	7/46.6	45.1	41.4	48.6	-	7/ 85,131	75,800	62,500	69,000	-
Denmark	932	843	815	761	688	75.3	76.1	83.5	88.9	83.2	70,205	64,112	68,067	67,654	57,250
Finland	1,030	926	1,050	1,075	1,125	43.7	34.6	43.8	46.5	44.0	45,000	32,027	46,000	50,000	49,500
France	8,089	6,300	6,026	6,019	5,678	40.7	35.7	38.6	36.9	39.1	329,304	225,000	232,860	222,182	222,000
Germany:															
Western Germany	7/3,370	-	2,750	2,800	2,860	7/57.7	-	49.6	63.9	61.2	7/194,500	-	136,500	179,000	175,000
Other Germany	7/1,810	-	-	-	-	7/64.4	-	-	-	-	7/116,500	-	-	-	-
Greece	350	349	355	316	363	24.3	20.1	21.0	19.0	22.8	8,510	7,025	7,468	6,000	8,270
Hungary	558	660		-	-	35.9	36.4	-	-	-	20,042	24,000	-	-	-
Ireland	571	844	880	725	650	68.8	62.2	63.0	55.2	58.5	39,265	52,535	55,447	40,000	38,000
Italy	1,062	1,090	1,175	1,158	1,169	35.9	31.6	30.6	24.7	32.6	38,150	34,400	36,000	28,570	38,130
Luxembourg	65	54	52	51	57	44.8	47.6	39.5	49.0	41.2	2,910	2,572	2,053	2,500	2,350
Netherlands	360	291	350	333	334	71.6	62.8	62.2	87.7	76.3	25,769	18,287	21,761	29,200	25,500
Norway	212	226	182	187	192	61.0	49.1	67.0	60.2	64.9	12,940	11,094	12,189	11,250	12,460
Poland	4,900	-	-	-	-	41.6	-	-	-	-	204,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	865	-	727	800	851	12.0	-	9.4	9.0	10.3	10,350	-	6,852	7,200	8,800
Rumania	1,620	1,340	-	-	-	23.1	24.2	-	-	-	37,500	32,400	-	-	-
Spain	8/1,848	1,800	1,575	1,600	1,600	8/21.3	21.1	23.0	21.6	22.6	8/ 39,369	38,000	36,200	34,500	36,200
Sweden	1,641	1,476	1,210	1,240	1,242	53.1	39.4	45.1	46.7	44.7	87,198	58,136	54,600	57,880	55,550
Switzerland	28	83	82	77	-	56.9	66.3	54.9	78.3	-	1,593	5,505	4,499	6,028	-
United Kingdom	2,430	3,764	3,335	3,252	3,105	57.0	58.4	62.2	64.5	58.9	138,628	219,926	207,410	209,650	183,000
Yugoslavia	893	850	-	-	-	24.5	22.5	-	-	-	21,900	19,100	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	36,090	34,320	32,020	31,990	31,460	-	-	-	-	-	1,608,000	1,465,000	1,355,000	1,405,000	1,340,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	49,500	-	36,500	37,000	37,000	23.5	-	21.4	20.9	20.3	1,165,000	-	780,000	775,000	750,000

ASIA																
Syria	9/ 24	21	-	-	-	9/27.6	27.4	-	-	-	-	9/ 662	575	-	-	-
Turkey	636	871	690	560	747	26.6	21.6	30.4	21.4	29.1		16,893	18,779	21,000	12,000	21,740
China	7/2,600	-	2,309	2,322	-	7/23.1	-	23.7	21.5	-		7/ 60,000	-	54,802	50,000	-
Japan	310	324	195	188	212	37.0	30.4	31.8	31.9	40.1		11,481	9,838	6,200	5,994	8,500
Korea	7/ 242	-	-	-	-	7/11.2	-	-	-	-		7/ 2,718	-	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	4,010	4,660	3,940	3,860	4,120	-	-	-	-	-		96,000	104,000	96,000	80,000	95,000
AFRICA																
Algeria	465	544	412	452	460	23.4	19.2	25.5	25.2	22.3		10,859	10,470	10,500	11,400	10,250
French Morocco	104	91	107	114	119	26.5	25.7	33.6	29.1	25.7		2,751	2,339	3,593	3,321	3,060
Tunisia	84	79	60	74	74	19.9	17.6	9.2	23.5	23.2		1,674	1,390	550	1,740	1,720
Union of South Africa	7/ 544	-	600	-	-	7/13.3	-	11.2	-	-		6,966	7,238	6,722	8,000	-
Estimated total 6/	1,210	1,440	1,200	1,370	1,330	-	-	-	-	-		22,000	22,000	22,000	25,000	24,000
SOUTH AMERICA																
Argentina	1,974	1,855	1,800	1,400	1,900	25.4	26.7	28.7	26.6	28.9		50,182	49,507	51,670	37,200	55,000
Chile	279	218	230	225	230	27.5	27.1	25.5	20.0	27.1		7,670	5,900	5,872	4,500	6,230
Uruguay	213	224	194	244	250	14.6	12.5	18.1	16.8	18.4		3,100	2,790	3,513	4,100	4,600
Estimated total 6/	2,490	2,320	2,260	1,910	2,420	-	-	-	-	-		62,000	59,000	62,000	47,000	67,000
OCEANIA																
Australia	1,593	1,626	1,770	1,750	1,800	14.7	12.4	16.7	19.5	17.8		23,351	20,179	29,500	34,200	32,000
New Zealand	63	63	78	63	60	56.2	61.2	59.6	51.6	55.0		3,539	3,853	4,650	3,250	3,300
Total	1,656	1,689	1,848	1,813	1,860	-	-	-	-	-		26,890	24,032	34,150	37,450	35,300
Estimated world total 6/	144,000	140,610	129,250	129,920	131,890	-	-	-	-	-		4,364,000	4,305,000	4,200,000	4,020,000	4,200,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow: thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1950 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1950 and ended early in 1951. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, revised preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Average of less than 5 years. 8/ Figure for 1935 only. 9/ Includes estimate for Lebanon.

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Production in Asia was a little larger than in 1949 for barley and oats. Most of the increase was reported for Turkey, where production was back to normal after the very poor harvest a year earlier.

In Africa the outturn of both barley and oats was smaller than the large harvest of 1949. The crop is still above average, however, principally because of the above-average barley yields.

South American totals show some changes from previous forecasts, principally because of changes for Argentina. Official estimates now available for that country for recent years show the 1949 crop production somewhat smaller than unofficial figures used previously. A slight increase over earlier estimates for the 1950 outturn now seems indicated.

Later information for Oceania shows some increase in production in that Southern Hemisphere area, compared with earlier forecasts, especially for barley. The Australian barley harvest, largely completed in January, now appears to be a record outturn. Oats production also appears larger than earlier forecasts, though not up to the large crop of 1949.

Quantitative estimates of acreage, yield per acre, and production for individual countries, together with continental totals, are shown on the accompanying tables.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING JANUARY 1951

United States exports of agricultural products during January, the seventh month of the 1950-51 fiscal year, were valued at $252,546,000 compared with $221,647,000 during January a year ago. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as non-agricultural, were valued at $957,293,000 against $731,905,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural products constituted 26 percent of the total exports during the month under review compared with 30 percent during January 1950.

On a value basis, cotton continued as the most important agricultural export. Shipments during the month were valued at $70,079,000, a reduction of 16 percent compared with the $83,797,000 worth exported during January last year. Wheat and flour remained in second position with exports valued at $55,765,000 compared with $45,129,000 a year ago, an increase of 24 percent. Leaf tobacco constituted the month's third most important agricultural export, with shipments valued at $18,615,000, an increase of 112 percent compared with the $8,787,000 worth exported in January a year ago.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the January 1951 agricultural exports, compared with those in January a year earlier, were the large increases in exports of butter, cheese, dried eggs, pork, grapefruit, oranges, pears, canned fruits and fruit juices, barley and malt, grain sorghums, wheat and flour, soybeans, field and garden seeds, tobacco, dried beans and peas, white potatoes and canned vegetables. On the other hand, large reductions are revealed in exports of evaporated milk, cotton, apples, prunes, raisins and currants, milled rice, shelled peanuts, and soybean oil.

United States imports of agricultural products during January 1951 were valued at $507,503,000 compared with $292,902,000 during the same month a year ago, representing an increase of 72 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, both agricultural and non-agricultural, amounted in value to $1,016,043,000 compared with $622,917,000 in January last year. Agricultural products constituted 50 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 47 percent in January 1950. As usual, the commodities heading the list and far in the lead of any other agricultural imports were coffee, rubber, wool, sugar, and cocoa or cacao beans.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features revealed by the January 1951 imports, compared with those for the same month a year ago, were the large increases in imports of cheese, casein and lacterene, canned and corned beef, jute, shelled almonds and cashew nuts, coconut meat, castor beans, copra, coconut oil, palm oil and tung oil, sugar, tobacco, potatoes, coffee, cocoa or cacao beans, and rubber. On the other hand, the figures for the month under review reveal large reductions in imports of cattle, cotton, hops, fresh tomatoes, and spices.

On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during January 1951 exceeded the value of agricultural exports by $254,957,000. During the same month last year, agricultural imports exceeded agricultural exports in value by only $71,255,000. (Summary tables showing United States agricultural exports and imports for calendar year 1949 and 1950 also accompany this article).--By Leo J. Schaben.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during January, 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit	January			
		Quantity		Value	
		1950	1951	1950	1951
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	219	1,669	150	395
Cheese	Lb.	198	17,583	93	2,242
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,858	1,123	617	250
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,408	4,644	2,596	2,370
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	8,374	9,369	498	404
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	13,120	8,337	1,743	1,156
Eggs, dried	Lb.	416	950	350	353
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	1,068	1,172	387	444
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	4,017	9,591	958	2,374
Horse meat	Lb.	970	1,583	142	188
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	45,770	47,486	5,162	8,734
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	24,747	23,189	1,829	3,698
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	553	328	83,797	70,079
Apples, fresh	Lb.	19,509	8,111	1,066	493
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	8,986	12,199	376	335
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	28,406	33,542	1,435	1,513
Pears, fresh	Lb.	1,088	2,009	98	154
Prunes, dried	Lb.	7,944	1,537	624	274
Raisins and currants	Lb.	5,724	1,280	431	239
Fruits, canned	Lb.	4,540	10,734	578	1,748
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,069	2,098	967	1,739
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	590	1,821	772	2,600
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	220	425	548	1,051
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,056	8,342	14,748	14,739
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	1,685	4,883	2,134	6,439
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	181,584	67,741	12,272	6,696
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	18,055	24,608	37,423	46,947
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,311	1,647	5,704	7,597
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	383	239	2,002	1,221
Hops	Lb.	1,153	1,989	875	1,653
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	8,025	139	726	37
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	55,692	130,998	2,285	5,807
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	35,606	20,710	4,344	3,740
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	68	162	5	10
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	1,907	3,604	863	1,053
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	12,443	25,572	6,817	15,764
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	3,522	5,781	1,970	2,851
Beans, dried	Lb.	3,958	15,746	364	820
Peas, dried	Lb.	1,056	3,784	61	216
Potatoes, white	Lb.	5,752	16,141	136	277
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	3,812	7,689	548	1,087
Total above				198,494	219,787
Food exported for relief, etc.				898	8,043
Other agricultural products				22,255	24,716
Total agricultural				221,647	252,546
Total all commodities				731,905	957,293

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during January 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported	Unit	January Quantity 1950	January Quantity 1951	January Value 1950	January Value 1951
SUPPLEMENTARY				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	33	21	5,237	4,847
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	2	1	448	397
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	3,498	5,198	460	1,598
Cheese	Lb.	3,085	5,479	1,519	2,303
Hides and skins	Lb.	23,566	24,265	7,212	10,654
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	5,796	15,481	1,845	4,767
Wool, unmfd,excl. free, etc.	Lb.	45,987	50,583	26,000	49,527
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton,unmfd.,excl.linters (480 lb.)	Bale	11	2	1,271	455
Jute and jute butts,unmfd.(2,240 lb.)	Ton	5	16	1,185	4,370
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	168	144	363	373
Olives in brine	Gal.	1,060	1,243	1,733	2,110
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	3,952	5,123	572	513
Barley malt	Lb.	6,229	5,590	320	310
Hops	Lb.	766	460	891	750
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	181	1,842	56	660
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Cashew nuts	Lb.	3,503	6,482	1,172	2,339
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	11,230	14,175	1,829	2,191
Castor beans	Lb.	23,316	31,951	1,131	2,325
Copra	Lb.	89,810	104,792	7,077	9,258
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	11,847	18,728	1,438	3,073
Palm oil	Lb.	3	3,387	1/	405
Tung oil	Lb.	1,803	6,876	391	1,616
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	159	268	16,182	29,381
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	8,649	8,072	409	1,057
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	5,925	6,547	4,305	4,645
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,680	1,436	2,422	2,331
Potatoes, white	Lb.	44,094	57,365	1,021	1,102
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	55,002	39,485	3,407	3,271
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	31,903	22,476	11,062	16,667
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	3,286	3,364	3,402	3,729
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	273,228	293,321	104,945	142,525
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	52,280	65,775	9,983	21,087
Tea	Lb.	7,628	7,536	3,690	3,712
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	8,120	5,696	5,858	3,482
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	16	14	3,819	4,157
Rubber, crude	Lb.	130,505	207,097	19,837	101,076
Total above				252,492	443,063
Other agricultural products				40,410	64,440
Total agricultural products				292,902	507,503
Total all commodities				622,917	1,016,043

1/ Less than 500.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during 1949 and 1950

Commodity exported	Unit	Year ended December 31			
		Quantity		Value	
		1949	1950	1949	1950
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	4,174	3,215	2,872	2,036
Cheese	Lb.	98,021	47,490	35,244	7,369
Milk, condensed	Lb.	78,330	27,896	16,316	6,278
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	81,393	62,550	41,257	30,266
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	214,498	229,450	29,558	10,736
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	249,529	150,148	32,865	19,104
Eggs, dried	Lb.	12,347	46,264	11,165	7,155
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	19,604	16,519	6,490	5,795
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	59,649	58,258	18,932	15,951
Horse meat	Lb.	33,074	15,040	5,220	1,749
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	613,698	466,084	89,378	61,774
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	394,172	474,628	36,050	41,648
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	5,366	5,952	867,770	1,017,097
Apples, fresh	Lb.	85,231	138,614	6,243	8,451
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	122,634	94,448	4,775	4,046
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	395,260	412,811	20,231	19,580
Pears, fresh	Lb.	20,907	40,645	1,767	3,229
Prunes, dried	Lb.	124,915	155,586	12,259	12,107
Raisins and currants	Lb.	158,423	150,496	14,157	9,210
Fruits, canned	Lb.	82,271	87,886	12,030	13,152
Fruit juices	Gal.	18,128	19,856	16,034	20,066
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	29,324	16,130	40,734	21,271
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	3,667	3,574	9,188	8,713
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	133,908	96,280	208,890	151,837
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	37,296	45,007	52,492	55,157
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	1,088,009	1,044,832	86,383	81,923
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	340,486	206,064	836,674	404,511
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	29,288	15,335	148,200	60,346
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	2,930	4,566	16,734	23,452
Hops	Lb.	11,518	15,163	8,253	11,561
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	349,294	52,288	49,209	4,643
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	1,401,639	1,146,596	61,707	49,486
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	363,981	299,790	55,317	43,312
Soybean flour, edible	Lb.	17,291	7,200	966	338
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	33,906	21,075	11,751	6,574
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	379,939	380,932	194,096	204,223
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	113,130	89,823	57,508	45,525
Beans, dried	Lb.	163,289	146,901	14,745	9,071
Peas, dried	Lb.	124,499	54,219	9,397	2,904
Potatoes, white	Lb.	242,784	746,885	7,020	7,972
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	72,806	71,740	10,968	10,750
Total above				3,160,845	2,520,368
Food exported for relief, etc.				21,852	34,437
Other agricultural products				395,355	318,779
Total agricultural				3,578,052	2,873,584
Total all commodities				11,936,071	10,142,278

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during 1949 and 1950

Commodity imported	Unit	Year ended December 31 Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1949	1950	1949	1950
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	412	438	54,386	68,387
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	21	23	5,850	6,852
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	33,061	54,552	4,880	10,055
Cheese	Lb.	32,025	56,189	16,861	23,975
Hides and skins	Lb.	163,877	306,989	69,944	113,724
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	72,311	124,585	23,486	38,725
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	268,309	415,032	165,360	282,365
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	144	212	19,130	39,569
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	62	78	23,664	21,851
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	1,519	2,140	3,939	5,099
Olives in brine	Gal.	6,770	13,423	14,121	20,982
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	94,540	85,127	10,972	9,515
Barley malt	Lb.	92,865	91,155	4,552	4,753
Hops	Lb.	4,879	4,375	5,455	5,443
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	5,302	6,342	1,711	2,054
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	24,592	9,480	2,412	1,442
Cashew nuts	Lb.	36,650	48,485	13,973	15,673
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	122,085	145,676	19,299	22,767
Castor beans	Lb.	289,936	262,227	14,728	15,086
Copra	Lb.	856,460	933,257	69,069	81,916
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	148	2	763	8
Coconut oil	Lb.	116,302	137,744	15,271	20,549
Palm oil	Lb.	82,340	56,400	10,755	6,205
Tung oil	Lb.	64,968	112,484	12,092	23,947
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	3,729	3,674	372,171	383,816
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	214,776	243,841	14,604	14,540
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	64,102	67,575	46,535	47,721
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	16,543	16,531	23,822	25,683
Potatoes, white	Lb.	574,457	397,579	12,912	7,731
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	207,948	162,049	15,708	9,226
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	172,563	315,453	56,863	145,092
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	54,660	51,208	52,682	55,526
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	2,918,066	2,438,273	793,438	1,090,588
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	628,749	659,065	124,485	167,218
Tea	Lb.	94,962	114,570	46,056	53,990
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	70,242	83,974	33,573	64,141
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	126	153	36,408	38,560
Rubber, crude	Lb.	1,479,635	1,801,702	240,312	458,767
Total above				2,452,242	3,403,541
Other agricultural products				441,002	585,251
Total agricultural products				2,893,244	3,988,792
				6,	
Total all commodities				6,591,640	8,734,546

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census

SPANISH 1950-51 PICKLED OLIVE ESTIMATE LARGER

The 1950-51 preliminary estimate of pickled olive production in the Seville District of Spain has been revised upward to 43,800 short tons compared with 60,000 tons in 1949-50 and 15,800 tons in 1948-49. The revised preliminary estimate exceeds the 10-year (1938-39/1947-48) average of 34,900 tons by 26 percent and the 5-year (1943-44/1947-48) average of 40,400 short tons by 8 percent. These estimates do not include production in areas adjacent to the Seville District, which prior to this season were not exportable as Seville olives.

In terms of hogsheads, this season's indicated pack is equivalent to about 34,200 hogsheads of Queens and 57,000 hogsheads of Manzanillas. The 1949-50 pack was estimated at 70,500 hogsheads of Queens and 54,500 of Manzanillas. It is estimated that about 70 percent of the season's pack will be of suitable grade and quality for export to the United States. Early in the season all interested parties thought that the production would be considerably below average; however, as the season advanced it became apparent that the pack had been badly under estimated. In addition to the export types produced in the Seville area there are an estimated 6,700 short tons of types normally consumed in the domestic market with some exports to South American countries. There is also a production of pickled olives in other parts of Spain but this output is sold in the domestic market only and not included in the total. The overall quality of the pack is slightly below that of the previous season, due to poorer growing conditions; however, olives selected for export to the United States are good quality and reported comparable to that of other seasons.

The stocks remaining on hand March 16 are somewhat difficult to estimate. It is believed the 1949-50 pack for all practical purposes has been sold. Available information indicates that about 15,000 short tons of the 1950-51 production may still be available. Data on what proportion of this tonnage might be of export quality and how many are Queens and Manzanillas are not available.

The demand on March 16 for stuffed olives was reported to be heavy. Exports during the calendar year 1950 to the United States, according to available data, totaled 4,163,364 gallons of plain olives in brine and 8,094,210 gallons of stuffed compared with 1,262,604 gallons plain and 4,796,676 gallons stuffed in 1949. Export data for the present season are not yet available. The United States continues to be the principal destination for exports with Canada second.

UNITED STATES: Imports of pickled olives from Spain

(Calendar year)

Year	Pitted or stuffed	Unpitted (in brine)	Total
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Average			
1941-50	5,478	3,182	8,660
1946-50	6,389	2,648	9,037
Annual			
1945	6,848	2,265	9,113
1946	8,070	1,822	9,892
1947	3,697	2,597	6,294
1948	7,108	3,785	10,893
1949	4,808	1,417	6,225
1950	8,261	3,620	11,881
1951 1/	901	262	1,163

1/ One month, January only.

Compiled from official sources of the Bureau of the Census.

SPAIN: Estimated production of pickled olives, 1950-51 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Queens	Manzanillas	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average			
1938-39/1947-48	18,600	16,300	34,900
1943-44/1947-48	21,000	19,400	40,400
Annual			
1943-44	21,100	11,800	32,900
1944-45	8,600	14,400	23,000
1945-46	13,100	17,200	30,300
1946-47	33,600	28,800	62,400
1947-48	28,800	25,000	53,800
1948-49	3,800	12,000	15,800
1949-50 1/	33,800	26,200	60,000
1950-51 1/ 2/	16,400	27,400	43,800

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of Office research and other information.

The most recent f.o.b. prices available (February 23) for Spanish pickled olives are as follows:

Type of olive	Size	Minimum price per Fanega (96.8 pounds)	Current quotation Feb. 23, 1951	Size
Stuffed Manzanillas	280/320	$36.00	$39/40	300/320
" "	340/400	34.00	37/38	340/420
Plain Manzanillas		23.50	$23.50	
Plain Queens First		$22.50/26.50	26/27	
" Queens Seconds		20.50/21.00	22/23	
Stuffed Queens		$34.00	$35.50/37	

There is reason to believe that the prices shown in the right column above will be increased in the near future according to the trade. This is based on increased cost of raw fruit, labor, export containers, red pimientos and other expenses incurred in the preparation of olives for export.--By W. R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, FOURTH QUARTER, 1950 1/

Overall factory production of dairy products increased slightly in the fourth quarter of 1950 in many of the important producing countries compared with the corresponding quarter of 1949, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. In the Southern Hemisphere, seasonal conditions were generally favorable for increased milk production during the quarter. Abundant rainfall in Argentina improved pastures and indicated milk output was higher than a year earlier. In both Australia and New Zealand a small increase in dairy cattle numbers and the favorable growing season resulted in higher milk production in the fourth quarter. This increase was utilized in a higher output of manufactured dairy products.

Conditions favorable to milk production were experienced in most Western European countries in the October-December quarter. Better feed supplies, larger milk cow numbers and higher yield per cow were contributing factors in the increased milk production, much of which was channeled into manufacturing because of existing price relationships.

Some drop in both milk cow numbers and in yield per cow in Canada resulted in a decline in milk production in the fourth quarter below the level of a year ago. Continued demand for milk for fluid consumption further reduced the quantity of milk available for manufacturing purposes. In the United States, milk production per cow was at a record level, but a slight downward shift in cow numbers held total milk production for the quarter just below that of the comparable quarter of 1949. This low

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1/ A more extensive statement will be published soon as a Foreign Agricultural Circular obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

output, together with somewhat higher fluid consumption, decreased the supplies available for processing into dairy products.

Butter production in factories in the fourth quarter of 1950 fell slightly below the level of the corresponding quarter of 1949 as increases in important butter-producing countries abroad were not sufficient to offset the sharp drop in output in the United States and Canada. Output in New Zealand in the quarter was somewhat above the same quarter a year ago, reflecting the improved climatic conditions and the higher milk production of this period. In Australia, the lowered production in the important dairying State of Victoria, due to dry, hot weather in December, offset the increased output of the other dairy States and overall butter production for the entire quarter fell just below the final quarter of 1949.

Higher milk production in Denmark in this period resulted in more milk being available for manufacturing purposes, and output of butter was up approximately 5 percent over the fourth quarter a year earlier. In Western Germany where milk production also increased substantially in the final quarter, butter production rose 13 percent. Swedish butter production continued at a high level in the October-December period of 1950, exceeding comparable 1949 production by 6 percent. Belgium and Switzerland also reported increased output in this period. Production in the Netherlands in the final quarter of 1950 dropped slightly below 1949 for the first time this year. In Ireland milk production declined sharply in the fourth quarter due to adverse weather and to a shortage of feedstuffs. The resulting lower deliveries to creameries caused a curtailment of creamery butter production, necessitating imports from Denmark and New Zealand early in the new year.

Lower milk production in Canada in the fourth quarter of 1950 and the continued trend toward increased fluid milk consumption decreased the quantity of milk available for manufacturing, and butter output in this period was only 85 percent of a year ago. A similar situation occurred in the United States where production of butter decreased to 84 percent of fourth quarter 1949.

Cheese production in the final quarter of 1950 was somewhat higher than in the same quarter a year ago. In the Southern Hemisphere the larger output in both Australia and New Zealand reflected the increase in milk production in those countries in this period.

Because of the favorable market for cheese of Dutch manufacture, Netherlands production of that commodity continued to increase. In Denmark, much of the larger milk output of the quarter was utilized by cheese factories and production showed a substantial gain in this period.

Exceptionally high milk deliveries to plants in Switzerland in the quarter under review resulted in an increase of 23 percent in cheese production in that quarter. In the United Kingdom, cheese factories continued to receive the largest portion of milk for manufacturing and cheese production was greater than for the same quarter of the previous year.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Factory output in principal producing and exporting countries, 4th quarter (calendar) 1950, with comparisons

Country and product	Average 1934-38	Total 1949	Total 1950	1949 4th quarter	1950 1st quarter	1950 2nd quarter	1950 3rd quarter	1950 4th quarter	4th quarter 1950/1949
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	Percent
Butter									
Canada	248,119	1/ 279,805	261,606	1/ 52,466	1/ 30,851	1/ 88,228	1/ 98,139	44,388	85
United States	1,673,328	1,412,101	1,394,505	292,518	321,565	451,345	374,755	246,840	84
Belgium	46,179	2/ 57,170	2/ 73,473	12,687	1/ 12,873	21,834	22,066	16,700	132
Denmark	400,660	1/ 343,697	394,623	82,452	79,587	1/ 116,623	111,774	86,639	105
France	3/4/ 444,888	233,915	-	55,494	-	-	-	-	-
Germany, Western	-	1/ 522,326	571,146	1/ 117,368	109,364	161,363	168,198	132,221	113
Ireland	89,400	1/ 76,720	82,672	16,099	1/ 5,071	1/ 27,998	36,155	13,448	84
Netherlands	201,000	184,878	205,469	39,143	35,150	71,092	1/ 61,105	38,122	97
Norway	24,930	23,660	5/ 25,670	3,157	4,757	9,721	7,702	5/ 3,498	5/ 111
Sweden	151,309	1/ 216,271	239,420	48,730	50,081	68,865	1/ 69,107	51,367	105
Switzerland 3/	57,760	35,007	40,810	8,731	6,866	11,166	13,806	8,972	103
United Kingdom	44,200	1/ 23,520	36,333	2,688	7,840	19,085	7,392	2,016	75
Argentina	65,742	5/ 86,000	5/ 112,139	-	5/ 22,557	5/ 24,270	5/ 21,861	5/ 43,651	-
Union of South Africa	27,725	46,466	59,715	11,843	17,956	13,486	12,180	16,093	136
Australia	6/ 437,032	378,011	378,886	138,728	105,816	62,273	1/ 72,202	138,595	99
New Zealand - total	7/ 366,049	1/ 393,973	372,190	1/ 163,916	107,310	27,911	71,082	165,879	101
Export gradings	8/ 314,753	350,523	309,683	149,887	97,099	18,575	55,825	138,184	92
Cheese									
Canada	114,699	1/ 116,915	96,306	1/ 21,616	1/ 5,181	1/ 34,111	1/ 41,772	15,242	70
United States	643,234	1/ 1,200,011	1,171,825	1/ 229,273	248,250	387,260	321,325	214,990	94
Denmark	68,820	1/ 140,653	130,071	1/ 26,236	26,896	35,715	37,258	30,202	115
France	3/4/ 363,098	399,039	-	88,927	-	-	-	-	-
Italy 9/	523,518	5/ 485,000	5/ 525,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands 3/	266,549	1/ 281,968	286,378	53,239	32,403	77,356	80,263	96,356	181
Norway	39,067	46,100	5/ 57,325	8,016	12,841	20,109	14,685	5/ 9,690	5/ 121
Sweden	71,269	1/ 144,401	113,537	1/ 29,321	28,346	35,600	1/ 28,647	20,944	71
Switzerland	111,729	1/ 109,886	114,080	17,894	15,282	35,549	41,190	22,059	123
United Kingdom 3/	109,000	1/ 73,920	122,932	9,453	28,538	46,637	1/ 35,437	12,320	130
Argentina	67,873	5/ 218,000	5/ 226,018	-	5/ 53,488	5/ 49,394	5/ 47,518	5/ 75,618	-
Union of South Africa	10,195	17,096	20,567	4,044	1/ 5,092	1/ 4,211	5,012	6,252	155
Australia	6/ 49,111	101,023	103,690	42,605	23,753	12,227	1/ 21,937	45,773	107
New Zealand - total	7/ 201,272	1/ 233,779	239,446	1/ 102,033	73,561	25,715	36,998	103,172	101
Export gradings	8/ 194,175	220,286	224,395	94,535	77,419	1/ 32,602	21,320	93,054	98

Canned milk												
Canada 10/		92,377	1/	269,482	288,174	1/	50,076	1/ 37,760	1/ 98,701	1/ 102,079	49,634	99
United States 10/		2,469,535	1/	3,860,893	4,002,565	1/	657,887	1/ 815,985	1/ 1,303,285	1/ 1,145,500	737,795	112
Cuba	4/	32,564		44,982	-		13,860	7,644	9,366	-	-	-
Denmark		40,785		81,835	-		25,336	-	-	-	-	-
France	11/	28,953		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands		304,896		260,894	379,412		62,884	73,058	105,016	1/ 115,585	85,753	136
Switzerland		14,198		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom		378,560	1/	240,800	285,286		4,005	68,992	172,390	1/ 33,510	10,394	26
Australia	6/	41,894		134,234	143,926		56,751	37,077	22,377	29,163	55,309	97
New Zealand	4/	11,273		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Dried milk 12/												
Canada		23,488	1/	75,069	68,068	1/	13,807	1/ 10,731	1/ 23,879	1/ 21,685	11,773	85
United States	4/	203,555		1,059,203	973,635		191,374	1/ 245,590	1/ 363,460	1/ 227,685	136,900	72
Belgium		5,500		8,059	9,397		815	1/ 1,398	3,954	2,971	1,074	132
Denmark		2,205		20,340	-		9,683	-	-	-	-	-
France	11/	7,685		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands		56,438		62,472	91,050		7,154	14,926	46,930	1/ 23,619	5,575	78
Sweden		1,351	1/	33,074	18,960	1/	5,952	4,244	4,976	1/ 6,213	3,527	59
Switzerland		2,381		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom		33,600	1/	65,856	83,059		7,975	19,174	42,739	1/ 15,859	5,287	66
Australia	6/	16,971	1/13/14/	98,699	13/14/	92,136	1/13/	38,946	13/ 26,739	13/ 12,706	13/ 17,412	13/ 35,279	91
New Zealand	15/	17,429		-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated at 143,299,000 pounds in 1949, and 154,322,000 pounds in 1950. 3/ Total production. 4/ Less than a 5-year average. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Production year beginning July 1. 7/ Production year beginning April 1. 8/ Marketing year beginning August 1. 9/ Total cheese, and includes cheese made from the milk of sheep and goats. 10/ Both bulk and case goods. 11/ For 1937 only. 12/ Total dried-whole and dried-skim milk for human consumption. 13/ Includes infants' foods, health beverages, etc. 14/ Production of dried-whole and dried-skim milk was 67,109,000 pounds in 1949, and 62,679,000 pounds in 1950. 15/ For 1938 only.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service Reports and other information.-March 26, 1951.

Canadian cheese production in the October-December quarter of 1950 dropped below comparable 1949, as a result of decreased milk production and also the changing pattern of utilization. Output in the United States in the final quarter dropped to 94 percent of that of 1949 largely due to the sharp reduction in cheddar cheese production which occurred in each month of the quarter.

Canned milk statistics are available at this time for only 5 countries. In the Netherlands, the export demand for canned milk continued high, and production in the fourth quarter of 1950 rose 36 percent over comparable 1949. Output in the United States increased approximately 12 percent over the earlier year, due to the heavier production of evaporated milk which is manufactured in much larger quantity than other types of canned milk.

Dried milk production in the fourth quarter has been reported by only 7 countries. Output in Sweden in this period dropped to 59 percent of last year, the decrease being due to reduced foreign demand. In Canada and the United States, lower output of nonfat dry milk solids in the final quarter resulted in a production of total dried milk considerably below that for the corresponding 3 months of 1949.--By L.M. Smith and Regina M. Murray, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

FINLAND'S TOBACCO IMPORTS AND STOCKS HIGHER

Finland's 1950 leaf tobacco imports were more than twice as large as 1949 according to A. Westphalen, American Legation, Helsinki. Stocks of unmanufactured leaf as of December 31, 1949 were more than double the stocks on December 31, 1948.

The country's leaf imports during 1950 totaled 9.4 million pounds as compared to 4.7 million pounds in 1949 Leaf imports during 1948 totaled 14.6 million pounds. Greece, the most important supplier of leaf in 1950 supplied 2.6 million pounds or 27 percent. The United States, second in importance supplied 2.5 million or 26 percent, Greece ranking third supplied 1.8 million or 19 percent. Numerous other countries including the Soviet Union, Brazil, Indonesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Bulgaria, India, and Italy supplied the remaining leaf during 1950.

Stocks of unmanufactured tobacco as of December 31, 1949 totaled 9.7 million pounds, as compared to 4.8 million pounds on December 31, 1948. The present stock is expected to satisfy the demand for 12 to 15 months at the present rate of consumption.

FINLAND: Imports of Unmanufactured tobacco, 1950 with comparisons

Country of origin	1950	1949	1948
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	2,541	1,621	3,349
Greece	2,574	1,103	3,369
Turkey	1,767	724	3,658
Russia	817	135	728
Brazil	254	253	1,021
Indonesia	223	64	307
Nyasaland	212	80	243
Other	1,025	713	1,944
Total	9,413	4,693	14,619

Source: Finnish Board of Customs
Official Customs Statistics

EGYPT'S TOBACCO
IMPORTS LOWER

Egypt's 1950 tobacco imports were 8 percent below the 1949 total, according to N. Lardicos, American Embassy, Cairo. Cigarette exports during 1950 were almost twice as large as 1949.

The country's 1950 total tobacco imports were 29.2 million pounds as compared to 31.6 million in 1949. Of the total imports during 1950, leaf constituted 27.2 million pounds or 93 percent of the total. This corresponds with 29.7 million or 94 percent in 1949.

Turkey, the most important source of leaf, supplied 9.0 million pounds of that commodity in 1950. The United States, second most important source, supplied 3.9 million pounds, Greece, ranked third with 2.9 million, and India, fourth, with 2.2 million pounds. Numerous other countries supplying leaf in varying quantities during 1950 included the Union of South Africa, other Southern African countries, Cyprus, China, Palestine, the Soviet Union, and Bulgaria.

In addition to leaf, Egypt in 1950 imported 1,131,908 pounds of cigarettes, 811,623 pounds of tombac leaf, 32,251 pounds of manufactured tobacco, and 19,294 pounds of cigars. During the 1949 calendar year, Egypt imported 2,140,000 pounds of cigarettes, 845,963 pounds of tombac leaf, 43,409 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 14,875 pounds of cigars.

The United Kingdom, the most important source of cigarettes, supplied 923,827 or 81 percent of Egypt's 1950 imports as compared to 1,049,810 pounds or 49 percent in 1949. The United States, second most important,

supplied 201,957 pounds or 18 percent of the 1950 cigarettes as compared to 209,078 pounds or 10 percent in 1949.

Egypt's 1950 imports of tombac leaf (water pipe tobacco) was supplied by the following countries: Aden 637,698 pounds, Syria 101,365 pounds, Iran 54,621 pounds, Lebanon 7,712 pounds and other countries, 10,227 pounds. The 1949 tombac imports were comparable to this year's imports in amount and source.

Countries supplying Egypt with cigars during 1950 in order of their importance were Cuba, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and India. Manufactured tobacco was almost entirely supplied by the United Kingdom during 1950.

Egypt's 1950 exports consisted of 69,378 pounds of cigarettes and 103,740 pounds of other manufactured tobacco as compared to 45,130 pounds of cigarettes and 50,867 pounds of other manufactured tobacco in 1949. Export outlets for Egyptian cigarettes during 1950 were: Italy 25,046 pounds, Saudi Arabia 18,311 pounds, Sweden 5,227 pounds, Foreign Ship Stores 6,418 pounds, and other countries 14,316 pounds. Saudi Arabia took most of the other 1950 manufactured tobacco exports.

CANADIAN LEAF EXPORTS REVISED UPWARD

Canadian 1950 leaf exports were 43 percent above 1949 according to official export statistics released by the Canadian Government. Exports were substantially above those published through error in Foreign Crops and Markets of March 12, 1950.

Leaf exports totaled 22.5 million pounds during 1950. This compares with 15.7 million pounds in 1949 and 15.9 million in 1948. A total of 15.0 million pounds or 63 percent of the 1950 leaf exports were taken by the United Kingdom, as compared to 13.0 million pounds or 83 percent in 1949. The United Kingdom took 78 percent of the 1948 leaf exports. Most of the remaining exports were destined for the British West Indies during 1950 as well as during the 2 preceding years.

CANADA: Exports of leaf tobacco, by types, 1950 with comparisons

Type of Leaf	1948	1949	1950
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	14,805	14,018	19,670
Burley	803	1,380	893
Dark	187	251	185
Other	82	76	1,760
Total	15,877	15,725	22,508

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Flue-cured leaf exports totaled 19.8 million pounds or 87 percent of all 1950 leaf exports. This compares to 14.0 million pounds or 89 percent in 1949 and 14.8 million or 93 percent in 1948. The remaining 1950 leaf exports consisted of 892,566 pounds of Burley, 184,814 pounds of dark and 1.8 million pounds of other types of leaf.

In addition to the 1950 leaf Canada exported 4.3 million pounds of stems and cuttings as compared with 400,500 pounds in 1949 and 306,400 pounds in 1948.

Canada exported 9.1 million cigarettes in 1950. The United States, the most important cigarette outlet, took 4.2 million cigarettes or 46 percent of the total, British West Africa, second most important, took 4.1 or 45 percent. The remaining cigarettes were taken in varying quantities by numerous other countries. In addition to cigarettes, Canada exported 464,000 pounds of other manufactured tobacco of which the United States took 364,000 pounds and St. Pierre Island the remaining 100,000 pounds.

U.S. IMPORTS OF BLACK PEPPER IN 1950 HIGHER

In 1950, United States imports of black pepper increased 28 percent in quantity and 120 percent in value over 1949, according to the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce.

The United States imported 32.4 million pounds of black pepper valued at $45.8 million in 1950, compared with imports of 25.3 million pounds valued at $20.8 million in 1949, 27.3 million pounds valued at $11.9 million in 1948, and annual average prewar (1935-39) imports of 50.1 million pounds valued at $2.4 million. The average import valuation per pound of black pepper increased from 5 cents in the prewar period to 44 cents in 1948, 82 cents in 1949, and $1.41 in 1950. The New York wholesale price per pound of black pepper increased from 4 cents in 1939 to 10 cents in 1945, 62 cents in 1948, $1.06 in 1949, and $1.63 in 1950. The peak was reached in August 1950, when the New York wholesale price of black pepper averaged $2.66 a pound, compared with the current level of about $1.64 a pound.

Black Pepper: United States imports for consumption, 1950 with comparisons

Origin	Average 1935-39	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Ceylon	4	67	214	257
India	1,147	18,931	20,231	25,966
Indonesia	47,282	5,194	3,707	5,576
Lebanon	-	51	187	304
Thailand	-	571	470	111
Other	1,653	2,461	464	176
Grand Total	50,086	27,275	25,273	32,390
Total Value	$2,371,800	$11,917,607	$20,778,075	$45,778,619

1/ Preliminary
Source: U. S. Census Bureau.

India supplies 80 percent and Indonesia 17 percent of United States imports of black pepper in 1950; whereas in prewar years Indonesia supplied 94 percent and India only 2 percent. The United States imported 26.0 million pounds of black pepper from India in 1950, compared with 20.2 million pounds in 1949, 18.9 million pounds in 1948, and an annual prewar average of 1.1 million pounds. Imports of black pepper into the United States from Indonesia amounted to 5.6 million pounds in 1950, compared with 3.7 million pounds in 1949, 5.2 million pounds in 1948, and an annual prewar average of 47.3 million pounds.

Imports of white pepper into the United States declined from a prewar annual average of 6.4 million pounds to 2.6 million pounds in 1948, 1.5 million pounds in 1949, and 0.7 million pounds in 1950. Practically all of the white pepper imports came from Indonesia. Both black and white pepper come from the same kind of pepper vines. White pepper is milder and less pungent and is used in culinary preparations when black specks are not desired. It costs more than black pepper. It is the seed of mature fruits allowed to ripen on the pepper vines. After fermentation and washing to remove the skin and pulp, it is spread on mats to dry in the sun. Black pepper is harvested as the first berries begin to ripen but while most of the berries are still green, and it is dried in the sun without removing the skin and pulp. The pepper vine begins bearing the third year after it is planted and reaches peak production the seventh year.

Pepper is by far the most important of the spices. Currently, it accounts for around two-thirds of the value of all spices imported into the United States. The United States now imports most of the world's pepper, and over two-thirds of the pepper supply is produced in India.

In the prewar period, world exportable production of pepper averaged about 143 million pounds annually. Indonesia produced approximately 90 percent of this amount. Pepper gardens in Indonesia were badly damaged during the war, and civil unrest in postwar years has greatly retarded rehabilitation. Indonesia produced only around 15 million pounds of pepper for the export market in 1950 compared with a prewar annual average of 129 million pounds. World production of pepper for export is estimated at around 40 million pounds in 1950 and forecast at roughly 50 million pounds for 1951.--By Thomas D. Spivey.

U. S. IMPORTS OF VANILLA BEANS IN 1950 DOUBLED

In 1950, the United States imported 2,312,000 pounds of vanilla beans valued at $6,449,000, according to the Census Bureau, U. S. Department of Commerce. This was about double the level of United States imports of vanilla beans in 1949 and earlier years and greatly exceeded the entire world production of vanilla beans in 1950. As a result, carry-over stocks of vanilla beans in producing countries declined considerably. Most of the world's supply of vanilla beans is produced in Madagascar and Mexico and consumed in the United States.

Total United States imports of vanilla beans increased from a prewar (1935-39) annual average of 1.0 million pounds to 1.1 million pounds in 1948, 1.2 million pounds in 1949, and 2.3 million pounds in 1950. The average import valuation per pound increased from $2.50 in prewar years to a peak of $5.90 in 1947, and then declined to $4.75 in 1948, $2.95 in 1949, and $2.80 in 1950.

Imports of vanilla beans from Madagascar rose rapidly from 204,000 pounds in 1948 to 640,000 pounds in 1949 and 1,683,000 pounds in 1950, while imports from Mexico declined from 663,000 pounds in 1948 to 332,000 pounds in 1949, and 279,000 pounds in 1950. Imports of vanilla beans from Indonesia increased from 24,000 pounds in 1949 to 90,000 pounds in 1950. Imports from the French Pacific Islands increased from 96,000 pounds in 1949 to 162,000 pounds in 1950, and imports from the French West Indies rose from 14,000 pounds to 45,000 pounds in the same period.

Vanilla Beans: United States imports for consumption, 1950 with comparisons

Origin	Average 1935-39	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.	1,000 lbs.
Madagascar	193	204	640	1,683
Mexico	223	663	332	279
French Pacific Islands	43	113	96	162
Indonesia	21	8	24	90
French West Indies	17	4	14	45
Leeward and Windward Is.	-	31	55	27
Other	509	53	20	26
Grand Total	1,006	1,076	1,181	2,312
Total Value	$2,502,628	$5,123,614	$3,490,742	$6,448,802

1/ Preliminary.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

FATS AND OILS

GREECE'S OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

Greece's olive oil production during the 1950-51 season is now estimated at about 42,000 short tons or 8,000 tons less than an earlier estimate and only about one-sixth of last season's record output, reports H. K. Nelson of the American Embassy, Athens. This is the lowest recorded output since 1920 when production statistics were first recorded and is even more striking in view of the fact that the number of trees has increased rapidly in postwar years.

In addition to this being an "off year," this unusually low production can be attributed to: (1) excess drought during the spring and summer; (2) hot, dry winds which prematurely ripened olives in some areas; (3) the record 1949 production which sapped the strength of the trees; and (4) concentrated Dacus fly attacks in major producing areas.

Stocks on October 31, 1951, based on annual consumption of 110,000 tons, may be about 66,000 tons. Despite the fact that indigenous production, including the carry-over from the 1949-50 season, is adequate to meet consumption needs, prices have increased as a result of hoarding brought on by uncertain international conditions. In order to stabilize prices and to ensure adequate supplies of oil, the 1950-51 food import program provides for imports of 6,600 tons of fish and seed oil. During November, December, and January 990 tons of soybean oil were imported, practically all from the United States, and an additional 5,400 tons are expected to arrive prior to March 31.

Exports during 1950 amounted to only 721 tons in contrast to the 1935-39 average of over 16,600 tons at which time olive oil exports vied with tobacco as an earner of foreign exchange. High internal costs, hoarding, and the general international situation have priced Greek olive oil out of the export market.

Wholesale prices in Piraeus increased from 12,800 drachmas per oka ($603 per short ton) in October 1950 to 15,200 drachmas ($716) in February 1951. Retail prices in Athens in the same months increased from 14,000 drachmas ($660) to 17,000 ($800). Measures taken to reduce prices include (1) the importation of seed oil, and (2) limitation on refining olive oil and prohibition of its use in soap-making.

NORWAY'S HERRING OIL PRODUCTION MAY REACH NEW HIGH IN 1951

Prospects are good for the 1951 Norwegian herring oil industry to establish a new high in oil production if the current season's herring catch is maintained at its present record-breaking level, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. As of February 23, 1 month after the beginning of the winter season on

January 22, the herring catch had reached 761,830 short tons, of which approximately 80 percent has been delivered to the oil and meal industry. Assuming an oil yield of 13 percent[1/] on 609,460 tons, this probably was equivalent to 79,230 tons of oil.

A record annual quantity of 879,720 tons of herring was obtained in 1948. The 1950 catch, as of February 23, was 636,000 tons. The total for the year 1950 was 821,270 tons.

A record catch already was established for the 1951 winter herring season (January 22-February 15) with 624,120 tons of herring, according to Harry Conover, American Embassy, Oslo. Of this quantity 465,620 tons were delivered to the oil industry for processing.

The spring herring season started immediately after the close of the winter season. The term "spring herring" applies to the winter and large herring after they have swawned. Their fat content is considerably less than the winter herring.

PHILIPPINE COPRA EXPORTS INCREASE DURING FEBRUARY

Exports of copra and coconut oil during February 1951 totaled 72,598 and 3,456 long tons, respectively, or a combined total of 78,084 tons in copra equivalent. This is an increase of 15 percent over shipments of the preceding month, and more than double the volume exported in February 1950.

Copra was sent to the following countries: United States-38,157 tons (Atlantic 5,157, Gulf 10,683, Pacific 22,317); Canada-5,200; Belgium-5,650; Italy-7,950; Netherlands-9,300; Sweden-2,500; Japan-1,841; Israel-1,000; and other Europe-1,000.

Exports of coconut oil to the United States were 3,002 tons, China-204 tons, and Italy-250 tons.

The copra export price in mid-March was reported at $265 per short ton c.i.f. Pacific Coast. Local buying prices during March amounted to 50.50 to 51.50 pesos per 100 kilograms ($256.55 to $261.63 per long ton) in Manila and 48 to 54 pesos ($243.85 to $274.34) in producing areas.

U.S. IMPORTS LARGE VOLUME OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL

The United States imported 466,628 short tons of copra and 68,872 tons of coconut oil in 1950, or a combined total of 575,960 tons copra equivalent. This represents an increase of 11 percent from the 1949 total arrivals and 15 percent from the 1935-39 average. Imports were, however,

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1/ The oil yield of herring, which varies widely depending largely on season, ranges from 4 to 16 percent.

UNITED STATES: Copra imports, 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
North America	253	-	-	-	-
Asia:					
Indonesia	3,163	1,732	6,422	14,672	-
Philippines, Republic of	217,620	672,362	440,713	411,262	466,556
Other	456	-	-	-	72
Total	221,239	674,094	447,135	425,934	466,628
Oceania:					
British Oceania	7,120	-	-	-	-
French Oceania	347	-	-	-	-
New Hebrides	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	885	-	-	-	-
Western Pacific Islands	-	3,566	1,727	2,296	-
Total	8,352	3,566	1,727	2,296	-
Grand total	229,844	677,660	448,862	428,230	466,628

UNITED STATES: Coconut oil imports, 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
North America:					
Canada	-	756	576	155	2/
Mexico	-	520	-	7	1
Other	4	-	169	1	-
Total	4	1,276	745	163	1
Europe:					
Czechoslovakia	1	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	342	518	-
Total	1	-	342	518	-
Asia:					
Ceylon	6	-	4,278	2,007	368
Malaya, Federation of	-	-	578	-	345
Philippines, Republic of	171,347	10,503	47,647	3/55,430	68,147
Siam	-	-	271	33	-
Total	171,353	10,503	52,774	3/57,470	68,860
Africa	-	-	687	-	-
Oceania	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	11
Grand total	171,538	11,779	54,548	3/58,151	68,872

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than .5 ton.
3/ Revised.

Compiled from official sources.

17 percent less than the exceptionally large volume received in 1947. Actual copra imports in 1950 were more than double the prewar average while coconut oil imports were considerably less than half the prewar tonnage.

The bulk of the copra and coconut oil continues to come from the Republic of the Philippines, because of the duty concessions granted that country under the Philippine Trade Act of 1946 and in earlier years.

NORWEGIAN 1950-51 WHALE OIL PRODUCTION TO BE LARGE

The Norwegian Whaling Fleet is reported to have produced 135,630 short tons of whale oil as of February 18, 1951, according to Harry Conover, American Embassy, Oslo. In addition, the sperm whale catch yielded 21,040 tons of sperm oil during the same period. The total whale and sperm oil production of 156,670 tons was greater by about 11,000 tons than the quantity produced as of the corresponding date of last year.

It has been estimated that Norway's production of whale oil in the 1950-51 season would reach approximately 182,000 tons, compared with 197,000 tons in the 1949-50 season. Sperm oil production for 1950-51 was expected to be about 22,000 tons. Most of this last season's production was contracted for before the season began, at substantially lower prices than now being quoted in world markets. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 5, 1951).

NEW GUINEA, PAPUA COPRA PRODUCTION HIGHER IN 1949-50

Copra production in the Territories of New Guinea and Papua during the fiscal year 1949-50 has been reported at 50,652 and 10,872 long tons, respectively, according to T.C.M. Robinson, Agricultural Attache, American Consulate General, Sydney. Output is steadily approaching the prewar 1936-37 record of 76,400 tons in New Guinea and 13,600 tons in Papua.

Production of copra fell to low levels with the Japanese invasion in early 1942 and remained negligible through the 1946-47 crop year. The task of re-clearing plantations, restoring drainage systems, and building efficient copra driers has been a major one because of the chronic shortage of laborers and of building material, but progress has been steady for the past 3 years.

Transportation of copra, both inland and coastal, has been a major problem since the war ended, although the situation is slowly improving. One of the principal hindrances to better coastal transport has been the shortage of berthing facilities at principal ports, which has resulted in very slow turn-around and inefficient use of the existing vessels.

Difficulty has been experienced in producing copra of satisfactory quality, due partly to shortages of timber, cement, and iron necessary to

build efficient copra driers. About 75 percent of the 1949-50 marketed copra was hot air and sun dried, while the remainder was smoke dried, which produces an inferior grade of copra.

The sole marketing agency for copra in the Territories is the Australian New Guinea Production Control Board which was established in 1943. It purchases copra at fixed prices from growers at specified concentration points, and is at present the only legal purchaser.

Toward the end of 1948, the British Ministry of Food, through the Government of Australia, agreed that for a period of 9 years, beginning 1949, it would purchase all copra of the Territories in excess of Australian requirements for about £50 per long ton ($201.50--converted at the pre-devaluation rate of $4.03). It was further agreed that the price for each subsequent year would not rise or fall more than 10 percent. As the copra industry in the Territories was then in a highly prosperous condition and the planters, as a result of prewar experiences, feared more than anything else the variations in price caused by market gluts, they agreed to accept the proposed Ministry of Food contract. Until the devaluation of the British pound sterling in September 1949, the contract was quite satisfactory. When the United Kingdom continued to take South Pacific copra under contract terms and pay for it with devalued sterling, it meant that it could be resold on the world market at a price at least 30 percent higher than the contract price. This caused considerable dissatisfaction among producers and exporters who clamored for change in the contract price.

Although there have been 2 slight revisions of the contract price, the producers at present are receiving only about £55 ($154--converted at the devaluated rate of $2.80) while the price on the free market is well over £100 a ton ($280) at European ports. The producers are indignant at this price discrepancy and are now preparing to make strong representations to the Governments concerned.

Exports of copra from New Guinea for the period July 1949-June 1950 totaled 47,094 tons, or an increase of 28 percent from shipments of 36,925 tons during 1948-49. Over 67 percent, or 31,756 tons went to the United Kingdom, 29 percent (13,576 tons) to Australia, and 4 percent (1,762 tons) to Sweden. No information is available on shipments from Papua during the 1949-50 fiscal year. Exports in the previous year were 9,458 tons.

U.S. PALM OIL IMPORTS DECLINE

United States palm oil imports in 1950 amounted to only 28,200 tons compared with 41,170 tons in 1949 and 160,741 tons during 1935-39. Whereas in prewar the bulk of the arrivals came from the Far East with Indonesia supplying three-fourths of the total, imports in postwar years have been substantially from Africa. In 1950, the Belgian Congo alone accounted for four-fifths of the total U.S. imports and Nigeria, approximately one-fifth.

UNITED STATES: Palm oil imports, 1950 with comparisons

(Short tons)

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
North America	2/ 1,404	-	-	-	-
Europe	3/ 1,779	-	-	66	9
Asia:					
Indonesia	119,063	-	4/	11,399	-
Malaya, Federation of	1,302	-	-	-	-
Siam	-	-	-	5	-
Total	120,365	-	-	11,404	-
Africa:					
Belgian Congo	20,111	29,535	29,677	29,661	22,145
Gold Coast	200	4/	-	-	-
French Africa	521	2	-	-	-
Liberia	-	171	84	39	115
Nigeria	16,038	1,898	1,903	-	5,307
Other British Africa	207	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Africa	116	-	-	-	624
Total	37,193	31,606	31,664	29,700	28,191
Grand total	160,741	31,606	31,664	41,170	28,200

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes 1,403 tons from Canada. 3/ Includes 1,212 tons from The Netherlands. 4/ Less than .5 ton.

Compiled from official sources.

PAKISTAN HAS OILSEED DEFICIENCY

Pakistan is deficient in oilseed production, according to H. W. Spielman, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Karachi. Although flaxseed, sesame seed, and rape and mustard seed are grown in substantial volume, Pakistan imports copra and coconut oil from Ceylon and Malaya, and peanut oil and mustard oil from India.

Rape and mustard seed production in the 1949-50 season amounted to 264,320 short tons (revised final official estimate) compared with 296,800 the previous season. The first acreage estimate for the 1950-51 crop is reported at 1,490,000 against the comparable estimate of 1,446,000 acres for 1949-50.

Pakistan harvested 520,000 bushels of flaxseed in 1950--40,000 bushels more than in 1949. Area planted in the 1950-51 season is estimated at 78,000 acres (first official) against the final estimate of 80,000 for 1949-50.

Sesame production in 1950 has not been reported, but the second estimate placed the plantings at 193,000 acres. In 1949, 28,000 tons of seed were harvested from 181,000 acres (final revised estimates).

A mill for processing crude oil into edible oil was completed in Lahore in 1950. It has a capacity of 15 tons a day. Construction was begun on a mill in Rahim Yar Khan, but this mill will not be in production before June-August 1951. The latter is designed to crush cottonseed. Most of the oil obtained will be used for edible purposes in the form of liquid rather than hydrogenated oil. Groundwork for the contemplated construction of a soap factory has not yet begun, nor have building materials and equipment arrived in Pakistan.

WESTERN GERMANY GETS CHINESE SOYBEANS

Western Germany has imported substantial quantities of soybeans from China in recent months, according to information from the American Consulate General, Hamburg. In the 4-to 5-month period ending January 31, 1951, from 66,000 to 77,000 short tons were received.

Most of the quantities taken, purchased with sterling payments through London, were transhipped through Rotterdam or the United Kingdom since the Chinese would not load ships proceeding to Hamburg. Moreover, Chinese traders in January informed dealers in Hamburg they would take further orders for soybeans only if machinery and other steel products were offered in exchange. Recognizing the virtual impossibility of obtaining export licenses for steel items, importers in Western Germany offered payment in sterling, free dollars, and even Swiss francs. But all such offers were refused by the Chinese. Consequently, it appears that additional soybeans from China can be obtained only through a triangular arrangement of trade by way of the United Kingdom.

Chinese soybeans also were offered, but in smaller quantities, by European satellite countries. Such offers have called for payment in machinery and steel products or free dollars.

The soybeans imported from China are reported as "of such excellent quality that the industry regards them as their best buy since the war." The beans contained no dust or admixture and very few splits. Furthermore, they are reported to have yielded 18 percent oil as compared to a yield of 16.5 percent from United States soybeans imported in recent months.

WESTERN GERMANY'S INDUSTRY OILSEED STOCKS LOW

Industry stocks of oilseeds in Western Germany, as of the end of January, were still no higher than previous levels of about a 4-months supply, according to a recent report from the American Consulate General, Hamburg. Nevertheless, despite the low level of stocks and the poor prospect for replenishment, the oil mills were continuing to operate as before.

The Western Germany crushing industry is in a difficult position with regard to oilseed supplies. Despite the availability of oilseeds through transactions under the European Payments Union, Western Germany--a fat-deficient country with no colonies or territories from which to obtain supplies--cannot obtain peanuts in quantity from India, whose export availabilities have diminished sharply in recent years. Furthermore, the United Kingdom is taking Commonwealth production, and, finally, with some of the free dollars available it has been advantageous to procure copra from the Philippines--copra reported to be as good as that from the Straits and 15 percent cheaper in price. Because of these conditions, imports into Western Germany in the 4 or 5 months prior to February 1 last, consisted largely of the 66,000 to 77,000 short tons of soybeans purchased from China (see preceding article).

The 2 largest oil mills in Western Germany now have reached a level of reconstruction equal to about 90 percent of prewar. Since the war they have operated at not more than 50 to 60 percent of capacity, however, because of continuing shortages of oilseeds. This situation probably will continue to exist as long as Western Germany remains deficient in its production of oilseeds, which has been relatively small. Moreover, while the German oil mills want to buy seeds for processing, the surplus-producing countries for the most part want to crush the oilseeds and sell the oil.

Barter deals, in which the oilseed industry has become increasingly involved, may ease the situation somewhat. In January an arrangement was being negotiated whereby a ship-building firm at Kiel would construct ships for export in exchange for oilseeds and tobacco.

VENEZUELAN VEGETABLE LARD INCREASED IN PRICE

Increases in the prices of vegetable lard in Venezuela, at the factory, wholesale, and retail levels, have been authorized by the National Supply Commission, according to James H. Kempton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Caracas. The price increases, authorized in a resolution published in the Official Gazette for February 3, 1951, are the first changes since they were revised downward, effective January 2, 1950.

The new prices are in line with the world prices of copra which have increased steadily since the outbreak of the war in Korea.

Prices for domestic vegetable lard that have been announced at specified times beginning October 6, 1947, are as follows (in terms of U. S. cents per pound):

	Oct. 6, 1947	Jan. 8, 1948	Apr. 4, 1948	May 19, 1949	Jan. 2, 1950	Feb. 3, 1951
Factory to wholesaler.....	36.1	36.1	42.2	37.4	33.4	38.8
Wholesaler to retailer.....	37.4	38.9	45.6	39.5	36.1	42.2
Retailer to consumer.....	40.8	42.9	49.9	42.2	39.5	46.4

The importer of hog lard still is allowed an 8 percent markup over cost price and the retailer may continue to charge the consumer 10 percent above his costs.

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Copra exports from the Philippines to Venezuela in 1950 totaled 28,224 long tons, an abnormally large quantity compared to exports in prior postwar years.

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Vegetable lard producers in Venezuela, it will be recalled, had purchased in 1948 on a forward basis, large quantities of copra for delivery in February 1949. That was before the price of copra declined sharply. The local vegetable lard producers were fearful of a possible flood of imports from the United States of hog lard, which had fallen sharply in price after international allocations had ceased--effective February 10, 1949-- and the United States had removed export controls on fats and oils. As a protective measure, representatives of the industry petitioned their Government to suspend the granting of hog-lard import licenses until such time as their high-priced coconut oil stocks would be liquidated.

On February 17, 1949, the Venezuelan Government announced the suspension of such licenses for a temporary time. This was followed by a series of discussions between representatives of the United States and Venezuelan Governments in accordance with provisions of the trade agreement between the 2 countries. Finally, an annual import quota of 4,950 short tons of lard--from all sources--was agreed upon. This quota was announced officially on June 23, 1950 (see Foreign Crops and Markets of July 17, 1950). Subsequently, Venezuelan importers who wanted to purchase hog lard and who were granted import licenses for the period up to December 31, 1950--roughly one-half of the 12-month period--were required to buy 3 units of domestic vegetable lard for each unit of hog lard authorized to be imported (see Foreign Crops and Markets) of September 4, 1950).

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Hog lard exports from the United States to Venezuela in 1950 totaled 4,899 short tons (see Foreign Crops and Markets of February 19, 1951--page 189).

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound: Spot quotation	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound: Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	3-22	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	121.25	70.28	11.83
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	106.75	61.88	11.83
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	169.75	98.40	11.83
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	148.75	86.23	11.83
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 770.00	20.50	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/ 840.00	22.36	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	3-21	82.28	"	146.00	53.53	23.09
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	154.00	56.46	23.09
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	175.00	64.16	23.09
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	3-22	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8525.00	77.34	7.36
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2	3-20	101.4 lbs.	Sol	820.00	54.09	38.36
Tanguis, Type 5	"	"	"	805.00	53.10	37.42
Pima, Type 1	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	3-22	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	2/ 400.00	65.81	2.4% ad valorem
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	(not available)		
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	2/ 420.00	69.10	" "
Sao Paulo		"	"			
Sao Paulo, Type 5	3-21	"	"	425.00	69.92	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	3-20	101.4 lbs.	Peso	545.00	62.13	12.07
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	3-22	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	44.86	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Nominal.

PRODUCTION OF COTTON IN PARAGUAY SHOWS SLIGHT DECLINE

A preliminary estimate by the Trade has placed the production of cotton in Paraguay in 1950-51 at around 62,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross). This is about 6 percent below the 66,000-bale production of the previous season. Similarly, acreage planted has decreased by 6 percent from 161,000 acres in 1949-50 to 151,000 acres during the current season.

Climatic conditions have been favorable to the growth and development of the crop, although there was unusually heavy rainfall prior to the start of picking early in March. Factors preventing a higher yield from the current planting were the scarcity of insecticides and low-yielding varieties. The Government of Paraguay is attempting to improve yields by wider distribution of better varieties. All of the seed from one of the better varieties grown in the country this season will be purchased by the Government for distribution to the farmers. In addition, plans have been drawn for the distribution of 1 million kilograms of pure seed annually in the regions of the country best suited to cotton. It is expected that the entire crop will be of a single variety in 4 years.

Total exports during 1950 were reported to be around 54,000 bales, 26 percent above the 43,000 bales exported in 1949. Although it is difficult to determine the countries of destination of these exports since much cotton is transshipped through Argentina or Uruguay, it has been estimated that about 75 percent of 1950 exports were sold for hard currency, the remainder in sterling bloc areas. Trade agreements, all of which include cotton, have been negotiated with the United Kingdom, most of the countries of Europe, and with Argentina.

The minimum export valuation, (Buenos Aires, Argentina) placed on the various grades of cotton at the beginning and end of 1950 are shown in the accompanying table. The export valuation at the end of the year was about 10 cents a pound higher for each grade than early in March when the Government lowered the valuation about 1 cent a pound to encourage foreign countries to purchase Paraguayan cotton.

PARAGUAY: Export valuation of cotton, Buenos Aires, Argentina, March 4 and December 1, 1950

Grade of cotton	Export valuation	
	March 4, 1950	December 1, 1950
	Cents per pound	
I	30.3	40.0
II	29.7	39.5
III	28.9	38.6
IV	27.5	37.2
V	26.6	36.4
VI	25.3	35.0
VII and VIII	9.6	18.3

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN 1950

Total production of meat in Canada during 1950 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to have been 1,916 million pounds, a 1.5 percent drop when compared with the 1949 output. Beef production decreased 5.3 percent and mutton and lamb 13.2 percent from that of 1949, while pork and veal increased 4.9 and 0.7 percent, respectively. Exports of live cattle and sheep in 1950 were above the 1949 movement; however, exports of hogs and calves were lower.

Table I.--CANADA: Meat production by types, carcass weight, in 1950 with comparison

Type of meat	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949 1/	1950 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Beef	618.5	962.8	891.7	866.9	790.4
Veal	116.4	126.4	142.4	124.3	125.9
Total beef and veal	734.9	1,089.2	1,034.1	991.2	916.3
Pork	620.5	972.1	941.4	910.6	963.8
Mutton and lamb	61.5	67.3	47.5	43.6	35.7
Total meat	1,416.9	2,128.6	2,023.0	1,954.4	1,915.8

1/ Includes an estimate of production in the Province of Newfoundland.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Total exports of meat by types during 1950 amounted to 188 million pounds, dressed carcass basis, and was roughly 6 percent below 1949 and 3 percent below the average annual exports during the 1935-39 period. Exports of beef and veal fell off in 1950, but shipments of pork increased. Canned meat exports totalled 11.2 million pounds in 1950, a 16 percent drop when compared with the 1949 movement.

Per capita consumption of meat was 128.5 pounds in 1950 as compared with 132.9 pounds during the previous year and 129.3 pounds in 1948. Per capita consumption by types of meat was as follows: Beef 50.5 pounds; veal 9.2 pounds; mutton and lamb 2.5 pounds; pork 60.8 pounds and canned meats 5.5 pounds. Consumption of pork, veal and canned meats in 1950 was greater than in 1949, while beef and mutton and lamb was appreciably less.

Table II.--CANADA: Exports of meat by types, carcass weight, during 1950 with comparison

Type of meat	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Beef and veal	10.9	50.9	133.8	105.1	89.0
Pork	179.6	251.2	229.5	76.1	85.1
Mutton and lamb	0.2	4.6	5.1	3.9	2.8
Canned meats	2.7	111.2	43.1	13.3	11.2
Total exports	193.4	417.9	411.5	198.4	188.1

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Table III.--CANADA: Per capita consumption of meat by types, carcass weight, in 1950 with comparison

Type of meat	Average 1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Beef	54.7	67.2	57.5	56.5	50.5
Veal	10.5	9.5	10.9	9.1	9.2
Total beef and veal	65.2	76.7	68.4	65.6	59.7
Pork	39.8	51.9	53.9	59.2	60.8
Mutton and lamb	5.6	4.8	3.5	3.0	2.5
Canned meats	1.9	5.6	3.5	5.1	5.5
Total	112.5	139.0	129.3	132.9	128.5

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE WOOL

The Canadian Government has announced its intention to enter world wool markets to purchase raw wool for its stockpiling program.

Requirements are not known definitely but it is expected that the initial goal will be about $25 million dollars worth of wool, which at current prices would be around 15 million pounds of greasy wool.

The Canadian Government prefers to stockpile finished products but the textile shortage, which results from the wool shortage and the inability of the trade to purchase raw wool, prevented this.

The wool will be purchased by a 7-man team operating in primary markets all over the world; however, most of the requirements will probably be purchased in New Zealand and Australia.

NEW ZEALAND WOOL
EXPORTS DOWN

Exports of wool from New Zealand for the 6 months July through December 1950 totaled about 98 million pounds, compared with 123 million for the same period of 1949-50. Exports to the United States during the 6 months were about 18 million pounds, compared with 7 million in the corresponding period of 1949-50.

ARGENTINE WOOL EXPORTS
STILL DOWN

Shipments of Argentine wool during January 1951, amounted to 26.7 million pounds, actual weight. The United States received 13.5 million pounds or half of Argentina's exports.

Exports for the season, October 1950 through January 1951, totaled only 76 million pounds, a considerable drop from the 140 million pounds exported in the corresponding period in the previous season.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

ARGENTINE CORN
OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

The outlook for the Argentine corn crop, for which harvest is beginning, was improved by heavy rainfall throughout the grain belt in February. Private forecasts of the crop now range around 175-200 million bushels. This contrasts with the extremely low outturn of 33 million bushels reported for the past season, but would still be below average.

The prospective crop would provide a substantial quantity above the country's normal use of about 100 million bushels. This surplus available for export or carry-over would exceed the total supply available for use for the season ended March 31, 1951. Of that supply of about 60 million bushels, some 18 million bushels were exported leaving supplies for domestic use in 1950-51 less than half the normal amount used. Stocks, therefore, will be negligible at the beginning of the new corn marketing year, April 1.

The small supply has caused an abnormally large use of barley, oats, millfeeds, and oil meals as alternative feeds. Fortunately pastures have been good since the corn failure, alleviating the feeding problem considerably. Reports indicate, however, that a sharp reduction in hog and poultry numbers has followed the grain shortage.

Exports during the 1950-51 season consisted of grain from the 2 previous crops that had been sold prior to the failure of the 1950 harvest. Most of the shipments were completed during the first part of the crop year. Principal destinations were the United Kingdom and France. Remaining destinations of any importance were Belgium, Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Uruguay. Exports during the first half of 1951 are expected to be negligible, with any surplus from the current crop in position to move during the remainder of the season.

Corn acreage is privately estimated at about 7 million acres, a good increase over the 5.3 million acres reported officially for 1949-50. Growing conditions were excellent early in the season but some damage was reported from drought and hot drying winds in January. Abundant moisture in February however, appears to have minimized the loss from earlier dry conditions.